

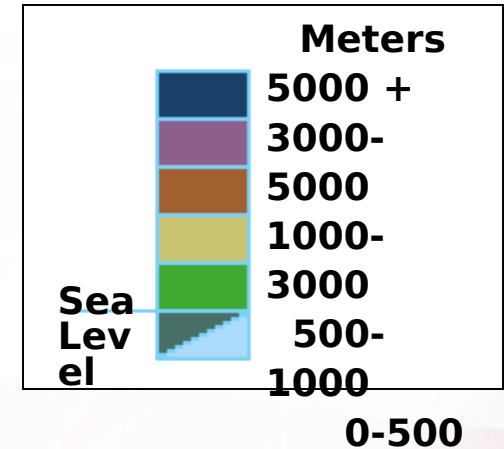
# Guinea



# Guinea : Environmental Issues

- Topography
- Climate

Climate generally hot and humid; monsoonal-type rainy season (June to November) with southwesterly winds; dry season (December to May) with northeasterly harmattan winds



**Terrain:** generally flat coastal plain, hilly to mountainous interior

**lowest point:** Atlantic Ocean 0 m  
**highest point:** Mont Nimba 1,752 m

# Guinea: Environmental Issues

- Air
  - Vehicle emissions near capital.
  - Particulates-coughing, wheezing, and reduced lung function, especially in asthmatic individuals.
  - Some pollution near specific industrial and urban areas. Burning of garbage and wood.
- Soil
  - Low risk but should be avoided when possible.
  - Soil contamination near industrial facilities and waste disposal sites.
  - Significant exposure unlikely in the absence of wind, active digging, or leakage into ground water.

# Guinea: Environmental Issues

- Food
  - Food may be contaminated with industrial particulates, chemicals from soil, pesticides, fertilizers, and fecal pathogens.
- Water
  - Water contaminated with raw sewage and microbes.
  - Other water sources may be contaminated with microbial and chemical contaminants.
  - Water sources near mining areas may be contaminated with metals.

# Guinea: Environmental Issues

- Greatest short-term environmental health risks
  - Water contaminated with raw sewage.
  - Runoff containing fecal pathogens.



# Guinea: Diseases of Operational Importance

- **Highest risk** country
- Diseases of greatest risk
  - Food and Waterborne Diseases: Bacterial diarrhea, Hepatitis A, Protozoal diarrhea and Typhoid/paratyphoid fever
  - Vector-borne Diseases: Malaria and Yellow fever.
  - Sexually Transmitted Diseases: Hepatitis B.
  - Respiratory Diseases: Meningococcal meningitis
  - Soil Contact Diseases: Lassa Fever
  - Water-contact Diseases: Schistosomiasis

# Guinea: Diseases of Operational Importance

- Diseases of potential risk
  - Food and waterborne Diseases: Brucellosis, Cholera, Hepatitis E
  - Vector-borne Diseases: Boutonneuse fever (Mediterranean spotted fever), Chikungunya, Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever, Dengue fever, Leishmaniasis, Rift Valley fever, Sindbis (Ockelbo) virus, Gambiense trypanosomiasis (African), Murine typhus (flea-borne) and West Nile fever
  - Sexually Transmitted Diseases: HIV/AIDS, Gonorrhea and Chlamydia.
  - Water-contact Diseases: Leptospirosis
  - Respiratory Diseases: Tuberculosis
  - Animal-contact: Anthrax, Q-Fever and Rabies